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Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Aviation sans frontières (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The main goal of Aviation sans frontières France (known as ASF-F) is to coordinate humanitarian actions with small aircrafts in the most isolated areas of the world. Through the years, ASF-F has expanded its activities: (a) aircraft missions: the main activity of ASF-F is to efficiently respond to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in isolated areas. ASF-F is now the owner of three aircraft: two Cessna Caravan and one Cessna 182, all based in Central Africa; (b) sick minors' escort: the aim of this activity is to fetch sick children born in developing countries (Africa, Asia) whose pathology could not be healed in their home countries; (c) delivery of medical supplies: ASF-F sent medicine parcels, wheelchairs and small surgery items to benefit NGOs based worldwide; (d) refugees' escorts: in 2008, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) appealed to ASF-F to fetch groups from Nepal (Bhutanese refugees).

During the period 2005-2008, the significant impact on the organization was the partnership between ASF-F and two major investors: the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It allowed ASF-F to extend its activities to the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as we operated in Mbuyi Mayi, Western Kasai and in Goma, North Kivu. The main goal was to continue air flight connections from these towns to isolated fields. In 2006, ASF-F received funding from UNDP that allowed a Cessna Caravan to be based in Mbandaka, the main city of Equatorial Province. Owing to the effectiveness of this air flight service, UNDP proposed to ASF-F to base another Cessna Caravan in Kisangani, Western Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ASF-F expanded its range in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through United Nations agreements. It also strengthened significantly its cooperation with all humanitarian NGOs in that country and with United Nations agencies. During the reporting period, there have been no major changes in the organization. Nevertheless, ASF-F had to adjust itself to fill both ECHO and United Nations requirements (recruitment of qualified staff, updating of pilots requirements, reports writing, etc.).

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization's chairman attended two annual NGO conferences: (a) in 2006, at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the Mid-term Comprehensive Global Review of the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade, 2001-2010, the organization attended as an NGO partner; (b) the Human Rights Day sixtieth celebration, 10 December 2008, in Paris. The organization was invited to celebrate Human Rights Day at the Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies: Aircraft missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of the United Nations: from 2005 to 2008, ASF-F operated in the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger and Senegal with two types of aircraft: a Caravan Cessna 208 and a Cessna 182. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ASF-F was based in Boende (Equatorial Province) until 2006 and in Goma

(North Kivu) and Mbuji Mayi (Western Kasaï) from 2005 to 2006 (ECHO) with the Cessna Caravan. One of the Cessna 182 was based in the Central African Republic and the other in Senegal until 2006. The beginning of 2008 was a turning point for the aircraft missions of ASF-F as it was decided to stop the operations with the Cessna 182. In fact, the three-passenger capacity of the 182 did not meet the needs of the NGOs. Besides, the fuel stock required for the aircraft, called Avgas, is scarce in Africa. ASF-F was well aware of the lack of coherent flights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the security issue for NGOs. As a result, the project "Logistic humanitarian air flight support" began in Mbandaka in June 2006 and from then to December 2008, ASF-F connected an average of 15 fields around the area of Mbandaka and carried 5,838 passengers from at least 150 different NGOs (international/national and United Nations agencies) and 116,095 kilos of humanitarian goods (from medicine to bicycles). In May 2008, upon the request of UNDP offices in Kinshasa, ASF-F opened a new base in Kisangani, Western Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a second Caravan. This mission was also financed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) through the Pooled Fund. From May-December 2008, ASF-F connected 22 fields around the area of Kisangani and carried 1,011 passengers from at least 50 different NGOs (international/national and United Nations agencies) as well as 56,952 kg of humanitarian goods. The main goals of both projects were to provide safe air flight connections for the NGOs of both provinces, to allow the NGOs to spread their activities to the isolated areas and to guarantee safe and secure medical evacuations.

Budget and organization: Both missions of Kisangani and Mbandaka were financed by OCHA up to 75 per cent of the total budget; NGOs participated in the remaining 25 per cent (cost recovery). In order to efficiently organize the missions, ASF-F hired international staff: two pilots and a chief of mission, as well as national staff (housekeepers, house and aircraft guardians, logisticians). ASF-F could not attend all cluster logistics meetings every week in Kinshasa owing to a lack of staff. Nevertheless, ASF-F participated in the main meetings related to the budget and/or the organization of the aircraft missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. ASF-F did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the development of its aviation programmes, working mainly with local organizations in Central Africa or in France.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: ASF-F has contributed directly to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, and Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development, through goals with our departments of medical supplies and with escorted children. Three geographical areas were targeted: Africa (up to 80 per cent of our activities), Asia and the Middle East. ASF-F contributed indirectly to all the major Millennium Development Goals through its main activity: aircraft missions in Central Africa. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 2005-2008 ASF-F helped more than 200 international and national NGOs as well as United Nations agencies and worked for all the Millennium Development Goals (from medical issues to nutrition, drinking water system and sanitation, health-care systems, education and environment) by carrying 10,099 humanitarian staff, 342,226 kg of humanitarian freight (40 airfields in 5 African countries), with 65,748 flying hours.

2. Center for Migration Studies of New York (Special; 2001)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The Center for Migration Studies (CMS) of New York is a non-profit organization, founded in 1964. Its primary goal is to support and undertake research, and to provide a forum for debate on international migration. It publishes International Migration Review, a leading peer-reviewed scholarly journal specialized in the subject of international migration. CMS publishes books and monographs, and undertakes original research. It also organizes conferences and forums on international migration, including the annual National Legal Conference on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Representatives of the Center for Migration Studies attended, inter alia, the following meetings:

2005-2008: At United Nations Headquarters, New York: 26-27 October the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Coordination Meeting on International Migration (Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Population Division); 2006: High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development; Seminar on Migration and Ageing, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); at Geneva, 2007: annual consultation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with NGOs; Seventh Series of Conferences at the United Nations of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Migrants; 94th Session of the Council of IOM; Refugee Protection and Durable Solutions in the Context of International Migration (UNHCR); Dialogue on Protection Challenges; 2008: At United Nations Headquarters, New York: Ninth Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; Expert Group Meeting on International Migration (UNITAR); Peacebuilding: a role for religion (Apostolic Nuncio and Permanent Observer of the Holy See at the United Nations); presentation of the book of the proceedings of the 2008 Legal Conference organized by the Center for Migration Studies of New York and IOM; at Geneva: 2008: seventh special session of the Human Rights Council, the negative impact on the realization of the right to food of the worsening of the world food crisis, caused, inter alia, by soaring food prices; eighth session of the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families; 97th session of the International Labour Conference (International Labour Organization); eighth session of the Human Rights Council; "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution" (art. 14, Universal Declaration of Human Rights); informal consultations on the International Dialogue on Migration. Return Migration: Challenges and Opportunities (IOM).

In other countries: 2007: Global Forum on Migration and Development, Brussels; Forum on Decent Work for a Fair Globalization (ILO), Lisbon; 2008: Eighth South American Conference on Migration (Government of Uruguay, with the cooperation and technical assistance of IOM), Montevideo; Second Global Forum on Migration and Development, Manila.

A representative of the Center for Migration Studies attended, inter alia, the following meetings as speaker: at United Nations Headquarters, New York: 2007: United Nation Associations/United States and Business Council for United Nations, panellist concerning population and international migration.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Forum on the Report of the Global Commission on International Migration (2005): Jointly by Fordham University and with the support of the MacArthur Foundation, the CMS organized a one-day forum in New York to consider and discuss the recommendations of the Global Commission on International Migration and their implications. The papers prepared for the forum by the 11 invited experts were published in *International Migration and the Global Community*.

Conference on International Migration and Development (2008): CMS in cooperation with IOM organized the Conference on International Migration and Development: Continuing the Dialogue: Legal and Policy Perspectives, in New York. For 30 years, the CMS of New York organized legal conferences to provide a forum for discussion and updating the most recent legal developments in the field of migration. The Conference provided a timely opportunity for experts, researchers, policymakers and programme officials to critically review the outcomes, implications and achievements of past intergovernmental events, as well as a candid appraisal of where the debate on international migration and development is headed. With participants from Permanent Missions to the United Nations, academia, researchers, media, policymakers and practitioners, the broad diversity of participants with different perspectives and interests provided valuable interactions, offering insights into policy and legal implications and appropriate policy measures.

3. Cercle des dames mourides (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Change of name: At its General Assembly meeting, held on 14 February 2008, article 1 of the organization was amended. The word "Cercle" was changed to "Centre". The organization is now called Centre des dames mourides. It is important to note, however, that this change of name has no impact on the organization's vision, mission, aim or objectives, activities, orientation or scope of work. Centre des dames mourides (CDM) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization which promotes women's and children's empowerment, irrespective of class, race and religion in Mauritius.

Aim of the organization: To work towards the advancement of women's and children's welfare in society without discrimination. Vision: to make our organization a place where people, irrespective of class, race and religion, interact in peace and harmony. Mission: By engaging in voluntary social work, members of Centre des dames mourides seek to work towards improving the social conditions and welfare of women and children so as to contribute to the betterment of their communities and society at large. Values: (a) integrity; (b) service to all; (c) professionalism; (d) peace and harmony; (e) equality of opportunity. Objectives: (a) to give assistance to those in need; (b) to empower women through training and skills development; (c) to sensitize women concerning various social issues and advances in the agenda on women's

rights; (d) to provide women and children with social, economic and spiritual training and support them so as to enable them to lead a life of dignity and respect; (e) to promote inter-faith dialogue among the different sections of the population.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

In line with Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women, the Centre des dames mourides has put in place a series of activities aimed at empowering women through training programmes, awareness campaigns, assistance to the needy and exchanges between people of different faiths which form the Mauritian population.

Training programmes: (a) women and social development: to meet the demands of the new emerging world, women have been trained and equipped with the necessary skills in order to enable them to take their destiny into their hands; (b) information technology, the basics of first aid and training in leadership skills for NGO women leaders are some of the courses which help women's self-development. Owing to their triple role, women lead a very stressful life. Hence, the Centre des dames mourides finds it important to organize activities so as to entertain them. Holiday camps, outings and picnics are some of the activities which help women to relax.

Women and economic development: With a view to economic empowerment, women have been trained with the necessary tools and skills so as to enable them to start a business of their own. Women followed courses in basketry, sewing, cloth painting, knitting, cooking and food preservation. Visits to factories were organized so as to enable women to become aware of the economic development of the country and how their skills can be integrated into the economy. Resource persons from the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare, the National Handicraft Promotion Agency and the Mauritius Council of Social Service were invited to share their experience and to advise women on how to improve their work.

Awareness campaigns include sensitizing campaigns on issues such as child abuse, the importance of breastfeeding, courtesy, the need to preserve the environment, the need for cultural dialogue, and the importance of social work. These activities, which took place in different towns and villages of the country, were organized under the guidance of professionals, both locally and abroad. During awareness campaigns, resource persons from ministries, the police department and social workers were invited to share their experiences and knowledge with the participants.

Women and health: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women addressed aspects of women's right to health. It required the provision of equal access to information in health care. With this in mind, the Centre des dames mourides put in place a series of sensitizing campaigns so as to inform women of their rights to good health care and more importantly, to take care of their health for their own welfare and that of their family. Since 2007, the Centre des dames mourides has visited more than 20 towns and villages in Mauritius, sensitizing women to "The importance of routine gynaecological screening, breast examination and the instruction of monthly self-breast examination". Members of Centre des dames mourides did their best to assist those in need without discrimination. Food, clothes and school materials were regularly distributed to people in deprived regions. Free medical consultation and free counselling were provided. Activities were regularly organized for handicapped members of society.

Inter-faith dialogue: The Centre des dames mourides engaged in an inter-faith dialogue with all components of the Mauritian society. In its activities, people of all faiths as well as those who do not have any faith were invited. Members of Centre des dames mourides were regularly invited to participate in inter-faith gatherings. Exchanges on the different faiths were organized with a view to creating understanding and love between people of the different confessions which form the Mauritian nation.

Activities for children: Children are the leaders of tomorrow. The Centre lays much emphasis on their education. In line with the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, which provides a set of universal minimum standards of entitlements for all children, activities geared towards their development were put in place. The following are some important dates for the Centre des dames mourides: 2005: January: participation of the Centre at the Civil Society Forum organized by the United Nations in the context of the Conference on Small Island Developing States. August: affiliation of the Centre with the African Women Development and Communication Network. 2007: affiliation with the Municipality of the Town of Vacoas-Phoenix; admission as member of the national chapter of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union. 2008: participation of the Centre in the South African Development Community (SADC) Civil Society Forum held in Mauritius. The Chairperson of the Centre des dames mourides attended the SADC Consultative Conference on "Poverty and development" and the SADC Summit of Head of States on "Poverty and development" held in Mauritius.

4. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: Founded in 1988, the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) is a non-governmental organization that promotes women's human rights by working internationally to combat sexual exploitation in all its forms, including trafficking in persons, prostitution, sex tourism, pornography and the Internet bride industry. CATW was the first global network organized to combat human trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation, and currently has regional networks and affiliated organizations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Australia, Europe, Latin America and North America. CATW brings both international and national attention to the human rights violations faced by trafficking victims, as well as to the best practices to fight human trafficking and protect the rights of its victims. Over the past four years, for instance, CATW has worked extensively on the prevention of trafficking in women and girls through the targeting of the demand side, such as by monitoring compliance with article 9.5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, strengthening national laws, increasing criminal prosecutions and educating young men and boys to change harmful sexual attitudes about women.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: CATW participated annually in the sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women between 2005 and 2008, and organized at least two parallel

NGO side events on the subjects of trafficking and sexual exploitation, which were co-sponsored by other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2007, Panel 1: Sexual Exploitation and the Girl Child; Panel 2: Men, Boys and the Demand for Prostitution; United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2008, Panel 1: The Economics of the Sex Industry: Financing Gender Equality; Panel 2: Buyers and Traffickers: Partners in Sexual Exploitation. At the 49th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, CATW worked in the NGO trafficking caucus to draft a resolution addressing the demand for trafficked women and girls (adopted as resolution 49/2), and CATW submitted a written statement. Additionally, CATW drafted written and oral interventions relevant to the priority themes at the 50th, 51st and 52nd sessions of the Commission. Each statement was supported by other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2005: (a) CATW assisted the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children; (b) co-sponsored a press conference at the European Parliament in Brussels, at which the Special Rapporteur participated; (c) responded to a questionnaire issued by the Special Rapporteur for her 2006 annual report (E/CN.4/2006/62).

2006: (a) Signed a statement along with 125 NGOs in support of the Special Rapporteur's 2006 report; (b) the CATW Asia Pacific network organized a regional conference held in Chiang Mai, Thailand; (c) participated in the thirty-first session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

2007: (a) Attended the sixth session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva, and submitted a written statement (A/HRC/6/NGO/43) on the Special Rapporteur's annual report regarding forced marriages and trafficking; (b) participated in the thirty-seventh session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, including presenting a Shadow Report on the Netherlands; (c) in Geneva, held annual meetings with the UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO) and ILO, as well as the annual meeting of IOM.

2008: At the eighth session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, submitted an oral statement about the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and a nomination for the next Special Rapporteur appointment; CATW submitted a written statement to the new Special Rapporteur in response to her request for input from members of civil society; took part in the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking; participated in the sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, and co-sponsored and made a presentation at the workshop "Violence against Women: Working Together to End This Human Rights Violation".

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: (a) CATW received international visitors, such as government officials or NGO leaders and exchanged information on best practices for combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation; participated in creating the

CHALLENGE Project in Bulgaria and Romania to track and contest legislative trends regarding prostitution and trafficking; participated in the Trafficking Awareness-Raising Alliance Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, held in association with the Glasgow Inter-Agency Working Group on Trafficking; in Australia, met with Australian government officials regarding the harmful effects of decriminalization of brothels; addressed a hearing at the United Kingdom Parliament on the effectiveness of prostitution and trafficking laws that focus on eliminating the demand for commercial sex; held the First International Conference on Human Trafficking and Prostitution in Benin City, Nigeria, co-organized with CATW affiliate Associazione IROKO Onlus and the Nigerian National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; Norwegian Church Aid and CATW organized in Kuwait the first-ever consultation on sexual exploitation, prostitution and trafficking in women and girls in the Middle East; participated in an international forum in Pusan, Republic of Korea, to mark the anniversary of the enactment of the country's anti-prostitution acts; held panels in Mali on "The Role and Responsibility of Travel Agencies, Hotels and Other Business" in the fight against trafficking; in Nigeria worked on a common document about human trafficking and sexual exploitation; CATW-Latin America/Caribbean delivered 20 workshops in Mexico in 2006, training school teachers on the prevention of child prostitution and trafficking. The CATW Web Site and Online Documentation Centre received 998,718 hits in November of 2008. CATW maintained a Listserv for 300 NGOs and individuals on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues. Our annual report was mailed to 2,000 NGOs, individuals and governments. CATW created a YouTube channel to air videos, such as "Wanted", a short film produced by CATW on the links between prostitution and trafficking.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. CATW submitted a written statement regarding the weaknesses of current HIV/AIDS prevention policies, and proposed best practices for prevention. CATW included information about women and their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in its written and oral interventions at the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in its submission to the Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women.

5. Dui Hua Foundation (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Dui Hua Foundation ("dui hua" means dialogue in Mandarin Chinese) is dedicated to improving universal human rights by means of a well-informed dialogue between the United States and China. Dui Hua leverages its partnerships, research and publications to help secure better treatment of Chinese detainees, particularly early releases and sentence reductions for non-violent political and religious prisoners. In August 2007, Dui Hua — which is based in San Francisco, California — established a second office in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China. This office is staffed by Dui Hua's senior manager of research and Hong Kong SAR of China operations as well as two associates, serves as the research hub for the foundation. Since receiving special consultative status four years ago, Dui Hua's budget and scope of operations have expanded significantly. Dui Hua now employs 10 full-time staff members in two offices, and the foundation's budget has grown to nearly

$900,000. When Dui Hua was granted special consultative status in 2005, it had only one grant from a government (Switzerland). It now receives grants from Norway, Sweden and Denmark as well as from Switzerland. While Dui Hua's core focus remains advocacy on behalf of political and religious prisoners, the foundation's range of interest has recently expanded to include work on juvenile justice policy, as well as research on the recent rise of "mass incidents" in China.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Dui Hua has made significant contributions to the work of the United Nations. Notable participation includes: (a) thirty-fourth session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2005, in Geneva. The foundation's executive director, members of the Board, and a programme staff member attended the NGO hearing and presented a Dui Hua Foundation statement on China's initial report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the country's implementation of the Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights; (b) Annual Ministerial Review, United Nations Headquarters, New York: In advance of the Annual Ministerial Review, Dui Hua submitted recommendations regarding China's implementation of internationally agreed upon goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals in regard to sustainable development, focusing on the areas of human rights and the rule of law. As a human rights group dedicated to the values of transparency, dialogue and mutual understanding, Dui Hua representatives were in communication with interested parties in China, the United States of America, and throughout the world; (c) Human Rights Council seventh session, in Geneva. Since 2005, Dui Hua had three wide-ranging discussions with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner in Geneva in 2006 and 2008. Dui Hua helped prepare the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights for their visits to China in 2005 and 2007, respectively, by providing updated information on cases and issues of concern.

Dui Hua has good working relations with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. The foundation helped with preparations for the Special Rapporteur's groundbreaking mission to China in 2005. Following the trip, Dui Hua staff conducted an interview with him; the interview was published in Dui Hua's newsletter, *Dialogue*.

In keeping with its new focus on juvenile justice, Dui Hua initiated a new focus on the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.

For the Annual Ministerial Review, held in 2008 in New York, Dui Hua submitted recommendations regarding China's implementation of internationally agreed upon goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the areas of human rights and the rule of law.

Dui Hua looks forward to even closer relations with the United Nations over the upcoming quadrennial period. The foundation will continue to work in consultation with the United Nations and its various representatives, particularly the Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, to encourage better treatment for political prisoners and detainees and increased transparency and adherence to the rule of law. Dui Hua treasures its special consultative status and welcomes the opportunity to continue to contribute to the work of the United Nations over the next four years.

6. European AIDS Treatment Group (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: Established in 1992, the European AIDS Treatment Group (EATG) is a network of 91 nationally based activists. It represents and defends the treatment-related interests of people living with HIV and AIDS. Its mission is to achieve the fastest possible access to state-of-the-art medical products, devices and diagnostic tests that prevent or treat HIV infection or improve the quality of life of people living with HIV, or who are at risk of HIV infection. In responding to HIV, the EATG also considers partner diseases which frequently infect people with HIV, as well as other health issues that increase the risk of HIV. The primary geographic focus of EATG includes the member States served by the WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Various EATG representatives attended, inter alia, the following events: (a) World Trade Organization, the Sixth Ministerial Conference, 2005 (Hong Kong SAR of China); (b) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, forty-ninth session, 2006 (Vienna); (c) High-Level Meeting on AIDS: Uniting the World against AIDS, 2006 (United Nations Headquarters, New York); (d) WHO 56th Regional Committee for Europe, HIV/AIDS technical briefing session, 2006 (Copenhagen); (e) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, fiftieth session, 2007 (Vienna); (f) High-Level Meeting on AIDS, 2008 (United Nations Headquarters, New York).

Over the four years, EATG representatives attended and contributed to numerous consultations and meetings organized by WHO/Europe and other United Nations agencies working on HIV and communicable diseases issues providing technical consultations on: development of clinical protocols on HIV and hepatitis co-infection, 2005 (Lisbon); development of HIV/AIDS treatment and care protocols for injecting drug-users, 2005 (Lisbon); UNAIDS international consultation on creating effective partnerships for HIV prevention trials, 2005 (Geneva); HIV testing and counselling policies in Europe, 2007 (Yerevan, Armenia); WHO/Europe Consultation meeting within the framework of the Inter-Governmental Working Group on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights, 2007 (Copenhagen); and the Joint Civil Society Organization and WHO Department of HIV/AIDS Consultation on the Health Sector Response to HIV/AIDS, 2008 (Mexico City).

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

EATG signed a memorandum of understanding with WHO/Europe in 2005, outlining areas of collaboration, including: (a) the development of normative work, such as relevant treatment and care protocols; (b) joint advocacy to create and sustain momentum for prevention, treatment and care; (c) long-term planning for the scaling-up of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the WHO European Region.

EATG co-organized several meetings in collaboration with WHO/Europe: (a) Regional Planning and Technical Consultation, in collaboration with the EATG,

on working with civil society to scale-up access to HIV treatment, 2005 (Berlin); (b) Technical Consultation, in collaboration with the EATG and AIDS Action Europe, on the Criminalization of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2006 (Copenhagen).

EATG was also involved in the preparation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO publication *Progress on Implementing the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia*, and its chapter entitled "Research and New Technologies".

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: The organization contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, within the geographical region of Europe. Major actions undertaken were the following: (a) organized numerous training activities for civil society representatives on issues of clinical trials and ethics of HIV research, new HIV preventive technologies, HIV treatment literacy and advocacy strategies, thus giving a new impetus to the work of patient organizations and treatment activists in the region. Supported translation and adaptation of educational treatment materials in more than 17 European languages; (b) conducted extensive research and proposed human rights-based policies to address the HIV epidemic in migrant populations, prisoners, men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users and other vulnerable populations; (c) effectively and continuously advocated for the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support in Europe with national Governments, European Union institutions and other policymakers; (d) built networks and supported initiatives, notably on promoting earlier HIV testing, optimal treatment and care; developed strong partnerships with major networks in the region; (e) promoted the research agenda and access to hepatitis C (HCV) experimental drugs for HIV/HCV co-infected individuals; (f) organized numerous meetings with pharmaceutical companies and HIV, HCV and tuberculosis drug manufacturers to discuss access, pricing policies, registration and timelines.

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People (Eurostep) is a network of autonomous European non-governmental development organizations working towards peace, justice and equality in a world free of poverty. Its members, rooted in their own societies, work together to influence Europe's role in the world, particularly in pursuing the eradication of injustice and poverty. It advocates changes in Europe's policies and practices based on the perspectives drawn from direct experiences of its active members and their partners in development in over 100 countries across the world. Eurostep members believe that the eradication of injustice and poverty and a more equitable distribution of resources are essential to achieve peace and stability in the world. These objectives can be achieved through concerted action and political will by governments, civil society and corporate sector actors in developed and developing countries. Europe has a key role and responsibility to foster an environment where people can live in peace and security, enjoy their basic rights and a sustainable livelihood with respectful use of the Earth's resources. Europe's responsibility extends beyond its own citizens, to the worldwide community as a whole, both for the current generations and for generations to come. Its social dimension works for the peaceful coexistence of all peoples so that they can flourish and so that inequalities, injustice and poverty can be eradicated.

Significant changes in the organization: Statute changes: The statutes of Eurostep were amended in 2007 to comply with changes in Belgian legal provisions governing international non-profit associations. These changes do not affect the mission, scope or governance structure of the organization.

Membership and resources: There have been some changes in membership, with an increased inclusion of NGOs from some of the 12 countries that joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007. In addition, Eurostep has been managing a Presidency Fund, established in 2005, to provide limited amounts of financial support to NGOs from the 12 countries. This fund is meant to strengthen their capacity to engage in dialogue on development policy and practice at the national and European Union levels. The Presidency Fund, financed by the Governments of Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, funded 29 different actions carried out by NGOs from all 12 countries.

New organizational affiliations: Over the reporting period, Eurostep has increased its collaboration with global and regional civil society organization networks and coalitions as part of its strategy to strengthen the engagement of civil society organizations from outside Europe, particularly Asia, Africa and Latin America.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: In 2005, the following meetings were held at United Nations Headquarters: (a) civil society organization meeting with the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs on preparation of the Secretary-General's report for the Summit reviewing implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The Director attended and made oral presentations; (b) informal hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs on the Secretary-General's proposals for the Summit. The

Director attended and made an oral presentation on the role of donors, and distributed a written text and publications on gender and development; and (c) at the World Summit — High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, a representative attended and made a statement at a round table and promoted issues relating to the role of donor countries. In 2006: (a) at informal interactive NGO, civil society and private sector hearings on the Mid-term Comprehensive Global Review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, a representative attended and made an oral presentation at the hearing on the role of donors and distributed a written paper; and (b) at the Mid-term Comprehensive Global Review, a representative attended and promoted the importance of the involvement of civil society in implementation. In 2008: (a) at interactive hearings with civil society organizations on the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development, a representative attended and made an oral statement. There was also presentation of a written contribution in conjunction with other civil society organization networks; and (b) at the Millennium Development Goals High-level event, the Director attended and participated in parallel meetings.

The following meetings were held at other locations: In 2005: (a) Owning Development — Promoting Gender Equality in New Aid Modalities and Partnerships, in Brussels (United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) with support from the European Commission). The Director participated to promote research and analysis of studies published in early 2005. In 2008: (a) at the Third Regional Implementation Meeting on Sustainable Development (Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva). The Director participated to promote the importance of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries; and (b) at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) XII Conference (Accra), the Director attended as part of the LDC Watch delegation to promote the importance of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. In 2009: at the International Conference on Financing for Development (Doha), a representative attended and participated in civil society and other events, and presented and distributed a statement.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field: (a) Project with UNIFEM for research, drafting and publication of two reports in 2005 prior to the meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women. Studies focused on approaches to gender in the preparation and implementation of cooperation strategies by donors; (b) collaboration as part of LDC Watch with the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on the promotion of a more active role for civil society actors in the implementation of the United Nations programmes of action, in view of the review of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.

Activities in support of global principles included: (a) focus on the role of donors in providing increased resources and improving the enabling environment for development. As a European network the focus has been specifically the role of the European Union and its role in the world; (b) particular focus on promoting gender equality in cooperation strategies; (c) global partnerships pursued through strengthening partnerships with civil society networks and coalitions from all parts of the world, including Social Watch and LDC Watch.

2. Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The basic mission of the Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan (FWNGO) is the consolidation and strengthening of women's NGOs in order to achieve advancement of women, gender equality in society, women's empowerment, and an increase of women's participation in public life through their organizations. Main goals of the Forum include consolidation of the women's movement, development of the capacity of women's organizations, empowerment of women and their organizations, promotion of gender equality, and gender awareness creation. Another goal is the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Millennium Development Goals, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. In addition, FWNGO works towards the integration of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan into the regional and global women's movement and strengthening of women's NGO networking. Main areas of work are: strengthening women's participation in political processes, elimination of violence against women, improving the economic status of women, and monitoring the implementation of international and national legislation that protects women.

Significant changes in the organization: While the main aims and objectives and the nature of its activities remain much as described in the submission of March 2005, FWNGO has expanded its monitoring areas and added monitoring of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Millennium Development Goals, Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and financing for development in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia. Furthermore, its advocacy role has been strengthened by initiating and holding a campaign called "50 days — 50 women for 50% in politics". A new long-term programme was launched to bring 50 local women into Parliament.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Meetings related to the status of women were attended by representatives of FWNGO at United Nations Headquarters, New York: Commission on the Status of Women: forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Representatives spoke and four representatives organized a parallel event.

In other countries: Tunis, 2005, World Summit on the Information Society.

Representatives spoke at the following events at United Nations Headquarters, New York: **2007**: (a) Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-first session; representatives organized a parallel event; (b) Security Council meeting: anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). **2008**: (a) Commission on the Status of Women, fifty-second session; in Bangkok, UNDP workshop on Central and West Asia regional consultations for the third High-level Forum of Aid Effectiveness; (b) forty-first session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

In other countries: **2007**: Hanoi; **2008**: Accra, Saint Petersburg, and in Geneva, forty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Kyrgyzstan periodic reporting; representatives submitted a shadow report

and promoted recommendations for its inclusion into the Committee's concluding comments.

All events where representatives participated were featured in articles and reports in our newsletter for women's civil society community and general mass media and were disseminated regularly in reporting meetings with women's NGOs.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2005: The President of the organization was a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) experts group meeting on Beijing+10 (Bangkok).

Since **2006**: Assistance from the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, Commission on the Status of Women secretariat in preparation of the parallel events of FWNGO at sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

2007: Participant as member of the United Nations NGO-IRENE network activities.

2008: Funding from the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the Yvonne Hibbard scholarship, to attend the first week of the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women was received by the organization representative.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the Central Asia geographical region. Major actions undertaken were the following: Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women. Target 3.3: proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. Actions: development and implementation of the comprehensive multi-year programme on preparing 50 women to serve in parliament.

Activities in support of global principles: (a) In support of the global principle of gender equality, FWNGO continues to fight discrimination against women; (b) FWNGO monitored international obligations formulated in United Nations documents and adopted or ratified by Kyrgyzstan and Central Asian States; (c) monitored Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women implementation of articles 2 to 5, 7 and 16, General Recommendation 23, General Recommendation 19 and the concluding comments for the Kyrgyzstan country report in 2004 (on violence against women and women's participation in political processes). Actions: (a) FWNGO participated in a 16-day Campaign on Violence against Women designed for Kyrgyzstan, implementation and analysis; (b) held monitoring in seven Kyrgyzstan provinces of the Convention implemented over two and a half years; (c) visited, interviewed, surveyed data collection in seven Kyrgyzstan provinces — law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, state officials, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Police Academy; (d) Training of 45 Convention monitors; (e) development of list of issues and questions to Committee pre-session working group and shadow report writing and submission to Committee at forty-second session; two reports are available on CEDAW website; (f) four public presentations of the monitoring results of shadow report (on violence against women and women's participation in political processes) to state officials, members of the Parliamentary Committee, to NGOs community in 2008; (g) disseminations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Concluding Observations; (g) monitored implementation of the Convention in Kyrgyzstan in the period 2006-2008 led to submission and

participation of shadow report at the forty-second session of the Committee. All major recommendations of the organization were included in the Committee's 2008 Concluding Observations for Kyrgyzstan. For women's NGOs, capacity development training sessions were organized in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia, national and international advocacy and lobbying. Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan has been a chair of the national working group on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security since 2007.

3. Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción (FAD) is a private, non-profit, and non-confessional institution independent of any political affiliations and has an assistance-charitable character. FAD, whose Presidency of Honour is carried by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, has as its fundamental mission the prevention of drug use and its consequences.

FAD, created in 1986, works on prevention of the risks of drug use and abuse through education programmes, counting for that reason on valuable social, scientific and intellectual support in the field of formal and non-formal education. FAD is currently occupying a distinguished place as a leader organization and as a referent in the interventions of the sector in Spain as well as in Latin America, where it has shared its experience and its model of intervention with 14 countries.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: The organization did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation of programmes of education for drug abuse prevention and in social awareness campaigns, as well as in expanding its knowledge on the matter, working mainly with governmental and local organizations in Spain as well as in Latin America. The organization would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems, which are ongoing: information about international meetings and conferences was and still is very sparse and generally arrives too late to be included in plans and budgets. Scarce funds make attendance at international meetings very difficult, it is not possible for representative staff to participate in these meetings because the organization lacks the financial support required to attend meetings abroad.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

(a) Maintained contacts with the United Nations offices in Latin America in which it works: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru; (b) Collaborated with UNODC in spreading activities in relation with the International Day Against Drug Abuse, such as including in FAD's web page in 26 June and dates

related, UNODC logo package sent for this purpose; spreading information in FAD's newsletters: "Boletin informativo" distributed in Spain (1,500), "Intercambio", Newsletter on Development Cooperation distributed in Latin America (3,000), "Boletin Intercambio Centroamerica" (1,500), distributed in Central America, and "Boletin Intercambio Región Andina" focused on that geographical area (1,500); (c) FAD is affiliated with the following international institutions: Fondation européene des services d'aide téléphonique drogues (FESAT), as founder member; UNODC, member; European NGO Council on Drug and Development, member; and European Action on Drugs (EAD), member.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: FAD has a number of initiatives to support the internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals. Its programmes in Central America and South America respond to the Millennium Development Goals, in particular: Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Actions: (a) strengthen the presence of children and teenagers in society in order to avoid social exclusion; (b) assure a complete education; (c) strengthen opportunities of employment through training; (d) strengthen cultural diversity in order to reinforce collectivity and the creation of new social relations; (e) apply programmes of drug abuse prevention which will increase the standard of life and will diminish the level of violence. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015: (a) sensitize young people about women's role in society and about equality of opportunities, bearing in mind that women live in a marginal environment with few opportunities for social and economic participation; (b) promote the participation of women in society and their autonomy and training in order to provide them with equal opportunities to men's. Women have taken part in 60 per cent of each action; (c) build the role of women as citizens, both in the family and the community. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: Target 11: By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers: (a) build safe houses, to anticipate contagious diseases, to promote maintenance of clean waters, to take care of beach areas and to promote respect for life and personal and family integrity; (b) report and train juvenile associations on these topics to help young people to develop as a social group.

Activities in support of global principles: FAD has realized several activities focused on emphasizing International Day Against Drug Abuse: (a) Media spreading through interviews (26) based on this subject in the main national and local radio stations; (b) events: prizes awarded for online competition "Salta Planetas", 8,000 participants (for prevention of alcohol abuse in young people 12-14 years old), and concerts organized specially for young people in which a declaration against drugs is stated, 1,500 attendants; (c) distribution, in different Spanish cities through press shops, of the FAD DVD "Todo sobre las drogas" (*All About Drugs*). Addressed to general population with the purpose of giving realistic and objective information about drugs and therefore contribute to creating attitudes against drugs (250,000).

All these actions have been reflected in the most important media in Spain, which have multiplied the repercussion of related events.

4. Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The main purpose of Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad (MEI) is to fight discrimination against women by promoting their social and political participation and empowerment. Advocacy and accountability campaigns and networks are implemented, as well as coalitions and alliances with NGOs, national and international groups of political, civil and social leaders and feminist organizations. MEI counteracts gender violence — most specially trafficking in women — through seminars, workshops and national/international forums and through ITC: listserves and websites.

Significant changes in the organization: Since the beginning of the twenty-first century the organization has addressed a cutting edge issue: "Gender and Corruption" (the impact of corruption on women's human rights). The project "Organizing Women against Corruption", funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), empowered the organization and created national and international awareness about the scope of its work. Its members are currently invited to participate in projects related to women's rights both by female and male partners and stakeholders and the scope of its operations has grown from national to international.

The organization's outreach has extended, and its sources of funding have increased through: (a) the organization of three women's forums against corruption: in 2008 (Law School, Universidad de Buenos Aires). Experts from the Americas, Africa, Asia and the European Union participated in the 2002 and 2008 forums, while the 2000 forum had mostly national participants; (b) panel presentations at the 12th and 13th International Anti-Corruption Conference — 2006, Guatemala City, and 2008, Athens, respectively.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: MEI attended the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 2008). Representing Argentine NGOs and networks that combat trafficking in women and girls, the Executive Director presented a written statement requesting the amendment of the description of trafficking, as included in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, by eliminating the term "consent" and the discrimination between "person" and "child".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Financial assistance received from the UNDEF and implementation support by UNIFEM: the project "Organizing Women against Corruption" received $300,000 from UNDEF, 2006, first round of funding, and is being implemented with UNIFEM (2007-2009). Through this project MEI organized women in political parties and in civil society to fight forms of corruption that affect their rights, through four strategies: (a) monitor elections and political parties' financing to foster gender equity in political training and electoral campaigns and to develop advocacy

activities to favour democratic and gender-sensitive decision-making in the selection of women candidates, thus improving the quality of candidates elected through the Quota Law. Candidates are also encouraged to include issues related to gender and corruption in their platforms; (b) encourage access to public information through the "Women on the edge of information" Network that, once a month, receives guidelines to request gender-relevant information (on subjects suspected of corruption) of provincial or municipal governments throughout the country. An advocacy campaign for the Access to Information National Law to be passed will follow; (c) public information campaigns: mass media campaigns for each strategy. This is accompanied by some research to identify best gender-sensitive cases against corruption (bottlenecks and hurdles will also be included) in justice, security forces, government offices, business world and civil society; (d) Inter-American Forum of Women Against Corruption: 2008; (Law School, Universidad de Buenos Aires). Government officials, jurists, law enforcement officers, legislators, NGO members, entrepreneurs of the Americas met to identify anti-corruption strategies, tools and mechanisms with a gender perspective.

The organization would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems: (a) scarce funds make attendance at international meetings very difficult; (b) sometimes the information is received too late to secure funding.

5. Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (Special; 2005)

1. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization: The Global Network of People Living with HIV (GNP+) is the only worldwide network representing all people living with HIV (PLHIV). As a network of networks, based on emancipation and self-determination, GNP+ nurtured the development of six fully independent regional networks of people living with HIV, covering Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America and North America. Elected representatives from these networks form the GNP+ Board, ensuring input and oversight from around the world. The unique role of GNP+ is to represent the diverse voices of PLHIV on the global stage. We offer intellectual leadership on key strategic issues and shape international debates by providing insights based on the practical experience of living with HIV. Our work spans five platform areas: sexual and reproductive health and rights; human rights; prevention; empowerment; and knowledge management and network renewal.

Significant changes in the organization: GNP+ is in the process of vigorously pursuing changes in its governance structure to ensure that the diverse voices of PLHIV influence the GNP+ strategies and programmes. GNP+ is undergoing the governance renewal process to ensure that the voices of PLHIV governing the organization also include other angles — i.e., certain key populations, gender, different age groups, etc. Furthermore, accountability within the organization's governance structure must be and will be incorporated.

Shift to objective-oriented programming: As of 2007, GNP+ has shifted its working method from activity-based to objective-oriented. This means that GNP+ has moved towards long-term planned programming, including results-based long-

term workplans. All GNP+ programmes are founded on themes identified in the Global Advocacy Agenda[1] and focused on gathering evidence, developing user-friendly tools, and informing programmes and policies at the national, regional and global levels.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: 2006: (a) Seventeen people living with HIV attended the High-level Meeting on AIDS, General Assembly special session review meeting on the Declaration of Commitment, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York. They attended under the GNP+ Economic and Social Council status and advocated for many issues, including the human rights and sexual and reproductive rights of PLHIV; (b) GNP+ participated at the WHO/UNAIDS Consultation on Provider-Initiated Testing and Counselling: and provided input into the initial guidance document, based on wide consultation with regional and partner networks.

2007: (a) GNP+ participated at the WHO/UNAIDS Consultation on Male Circumcision, at Montreux, Switzerland, and engaged with other civil society participants based on wide consultation with regional and partner networks; (b) there were two GNP+ participants at the UNAIDS Consultation on the Criminalization of HIV Transmission and recruited expert participants to sit on the Steering Committee of the Global Criminalization Scan.

2008: (a) At the High-level Meeting on AIDS, General Assembly Special Session, New York, four people living with HIV, including the GNP+ International Coordinator, attended under GNP+ Economic and Social Council status and once again advocated for many issues; (b) at the High-level dialogue between the United Nations and pharmaceutical companies at United Nations Headquarters, New York, the GNP+ International Coordinator was invited by the Secretary-General to present a keynote speech, which emphasized the need for affordable and easy-to-use paediatric formulations and second-line treatment, the importance of new prevention technologies and the crucial role the diagnostic companies have in making available affordable and easy-to-use viral load tests and including PLHIV in the design of trial protocols.

UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board, ongoing meetings: GNP+ provides ongoing support to NGO delegation board members from the Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2007: (a) Global Consultation on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of People Living with HIV in partnership with GNP+, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, and multiple NGOs and PLHIV, held in

[1] The GNP+ main programme of work falls within the Global AIDS Alliance, which was established at the 1999 PLHIV Conference in Warsaw. The Global AIDS Alliance comprises three main areas of work: promoting access to prevention, care and treatment services; reducing stigma and discrimination; and increasing the meaningful involvement of people living with HIV. Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS (GIPA) is an underlying tenet of all work that GNP+ undertakes.

Amsterdam; (b) GNP+ provided technical assistance to the UNAIDS Policy Brief: the Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV (GIPA); (c) PLHIV Stigma Index is implemented in partnership with UNAIDS and multiple NGOs. This ensured that the PLHIV Stigma Index was embedded in UNAIDS planning.

2008: (a) Advancing the sexual and reproductive health and human rights of people living with HIV: a guidance package developed in partnership with UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO and multiple NGOs; (b) LIVING 2008: The Positive Leadership Summit, held in Mexico City, before the International AIDS Conference as an official pre-conference was developed in partnership with GNP+, WHO, UNAIDS, and multiple NGOs; (c) through the LIVING 2008 consultation process, GNP+ with UNAIDS, multiple NGO partners facilitated the development of four key policy positions by and for PLHIV; (d) the GIPA Report Card, a tool to measure the quality and level of implementation of the GIPA principle at the country level, was piloted in partnership with UNAIDS; (e) the Human Rights Count, a tool to document human rights violations against PLHIV, is currently under development. Partners in this programme include UNAIDS, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNDP (ongoing); among numerous other events and activities.

GNP+ is a co-organizer of key international and/or global events: The International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2008, Mexico) along with co-organizer UNAIDS and the World Food Programme (WFP) and multiple NGOs, 2008.

The HIV/AIDS Implementers meeting (in Kampala, 2008) along with co-organizer UNAIDS, WHO, World Bank, UNICEF, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Malaria and TB, and multiple NGOs.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: GNP+ contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the following geographical regions: Asia-Pacific, South America, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and North America, particularly related to Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Target 1). GNP+ aims to achieve Goal 6 through a wide range of activities through our platform areas, as described above and Goal 5: Improve maternal health (Target 2), as described above.

Activities in support of global principles: (a) World AIDS Day was observed each 1 December by GNP+ in Amsterdam as part of the Netherlands Government World AIDS Day Congress; (b) The principle of Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV (GIPA)[2] is a basis for all GNP+ activities.

6. Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes: The main focus of IAC is the implementation of programmes at the community (in 28 African countries), regional and international levels for the eradication of harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation

[2] Adopted by 42 countries in 1994, Paris, and endorsed in 2001 through the United Nations General Assembly Special Session Declaration of Commitment by 189 Member States in New York.

through, inter alia, the following activities: capacity-building: providing technical assistance to empower its National Committees and to evaluate the impact of interventions. Operational research: development of a manual for youth training and guidelines for operational research; alternative employment opportunities. Media workshop: IAC acknowledges the important role media played in influencing the society to free women and girls from gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices; training information campaigns: to empower women. IAC also targets religious leaders and legislators through workshops and campaigns. Publications: IAC publishes its newsletter, reports of meetings, flyers, research findings indicators, manuals, guidelines, etc. Lobbying and advocacy: using its consultative status with the United Nations, WHO, the African Union and partnering with diverse NGOs, IAC has continued to lobby and advocate for the eradication of harmful traditional practices. It has made several interventions and has participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the newly established Human Rights Council. IAC has been co-convening the NGO Working Group on Violence against Women for more than two decades. From 2000 to 2008, IAC served as Vice-President of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, and chaired the NGO Alliance on Health Promotion of WHO.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: 2005: (a) UNICEF "Reviewing laws, reinforcement, and recommendations to eliminate female genital mutilation", Zurich, Switzerland: IAC attended and lobbied to consolidate efforts to pass laws; (b) Committee on the Status of Women, forty-ninth session, New York: IAC participated to ameliorate the social and political role of African women; (c) UNICEF "Preventing diseases to allow children to grow up and survive", Addis Ababa: IAC participated and discussed the role of prevention to avoid diseases; (d) WHO sixth Global Conference on Health Promotion, Bangkok: IAC attended as an observer and lobbied for African women's right to health. Representatives attended the following meetings in Europe and in Africa related to the health and status of women: Brussels, Florence, Italy; Chain-Bourge Nancy, France, Geneva, Switzerland, Bamako, Dakar. 2006: (a) second international policy conference on violence against girls in Africa, Addis Ababa. IAC participated in discussions to pressure Governments to protect girls from female genital mutilation; (b) Commission on the Status of Women, fiftieth session, New York. IAC attended as an observer and participated in discussions promoting the importance of women's political participation to improve their conditions at all levels; (c) UNICEF round table, Florence, Italy. IAC participated in round-table discussions to promote the elimination of female genital mutilation in Europe and Africa; (d) Human Rights Commission consultations on intersections of culture and violence against women, Geneva. IAC made a statement on violence against women and harmful traditional practices; IAC representatives attended, inter alia, the following meetings in Europe, related to the health and status of women: (a) Belgium; Geneva; Vienna and Amsterdam. 2007: (a) Commission on the Status of Women sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York: IAC participated in group discussions on violence against women, pointing out the importance of women's education in improving family conditions. IAC organized a parallel event on female genital mutilation; WHO and Médicins sans frontières, "Sexual and Reproductive Health Workshop", Geneva. IAC representatives attended, inter alia, the following meetings in Europe and in Africa, related to the health and status of women: Vienna; Belgium; San

Sebastian, Spain; Berne; Guernika Basque Country, Spain; Lugano, Switzerland; Copenhagen; Amsterdam; Abidjan and London. 2008: WHO Board session, IAC participated at that meeting and others: World Health Assembly (WHA), Geneva; OHCHR: sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Paris; United Nations preparatory organizational meeting for the Durban Review Conference, Geneva; the African Child Policy Forum, Addis Ababa. Representatives also attended meetings related to the health and status of women: in Geneva; Lausanne, Switzerland; Caraquet, Canada; Brussels; Berne, Sion, Switzerland; Cairo and Addis Ababa.